APPENDIX VI.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 1267 asked by Sri V. K. Kothandaraman at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th August 1961, page 15 *supra*.]

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The particulars are furnished below :—

Year. (1)	*Name of the Municipality.* (2)	*Name of the Panchayat.* (3)
1956–57	Coimbatore Municipality.	Tirukoilur Panchayat (South Arcot district).
		Ammapet Panchayat (Thanjavur district).
1957–58	Madurai Municipality.	Cumbum Panchayat (Madurai district).
		Lalgudi Panchayat (Tiruchirappalli district).
1958–59	Coimbatore Municipality.	Kurichi Panchayat (Coimbatore district).
		Melur Panchayat (Madurai district).
		Lalgudi Panchayat (Tiruchirappalli district).
		Nellikuppam Panchayat (South Arcot district).
		Alandur Panchayat (Chingleput district).
		Tirupattur Panchayat (Ramanathapuram district).
1959–60	Madurai Municipality (for Special and Selection Grade Municipalities including the Corporation of Madras).	Lalgudi Panchayat (Tiruchirappalli district).
		Alandur Panchayat (Chingleput district).
	Thanjavur Municipality (for First Grade Municipalities).	Melur Panchayat (Madurai district).
		Dharapadavedu Panchayat (North Arcot district).
	Puddukottai Municipality (for Second Grade Municipalities).	
	Cumbum Municipality (for Third Grade Municipalities).	

APPENDIX VII.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 1270, asked by Sri T. S. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th August 1961, page 18 *supra*.]

Statement showing the steps taken by Government to prevent people from taking spurious preparations and other dangerous drugs in the place of alcohol and the illicit distillation in the various parts of our State.

Under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties Rules, 1956, medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol have been classified by the Government of India into two categories, viz., 'Restricted preparations' and 'Unrestricted preparations'. Restricted preparations are those which are capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages and the State Government may impose restrictions of a regulatory nature only on these preparations to prevent their being consumed as

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alcoholic beverages. A notification has been issued by this Government regulating the import, export, sale, etc., of medicinal and toilet preparations under section 18 of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937. According to the conditions in the notification, no restricted medicinal preparation may be sold in retail to a member of the public except under a medical prescription. These preparations can be sold only by dealers who are registered by the Collector under the notification. For this purpose medicinal preparations, containing intoxicating drugs have also been classified as restricted preparations.

Whenever any medicinal and toilet preparation containing alcohol is found to be extensively abused as alcoholic beverage, such preparations are analysed in the local Chemical Laboratory and the Government of India are moved to declare it as a spurious preparation. Penal action as provided for in the licence conditions is also taken for infringement of the rules governing issue of licence for manufacture of medicinal and toilet preparations. Similarly, whenever a preparation falling under the unrestricted category is found to be widely abused, the Central Government is moved to include it in the restricted category.

2. The following are the important measures taken to prevent illicit distillation in the various parts of this State :—

(1) Special prohibition squads have been formed and are engaged in prevention work and tracking down illicit distillers in the districts and Madras City.

(2) The Madras Prohibition Act was amended in 1958 with a view to specially tightening up the procedure and penalties relating to Prohibition Offences or traffic in manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drugs. The more important provisions are —

(*a*) Anyone found in possession of materials which have undergone any process towards manufacture of any liquor or intoxicating drug or from which liquor or intoxicating drug has been manufactured and is unable to account satisfactorily for its possession is to be presumed to be guilty of an offence.

(*b*) Deterrent punishments such as both imprisonment and fine and enhanced punishments in cases of manufacture or traffic in liquor or intoxicating drugs and minimum sentences for second, third and subsequent offences by the same accused have been prescribed.

(*c*) First-Class Magistrates and Special Magistrates have been empowered to impose fines up to Rs. 5,000 and Second-Class Magistrates up to Rs. 1,000.

(*d*) Prohibition offences of manufacture of or traffic in liquor and intoxicating drugs have been made non-bailable.

(*e*) Power has been taken to control and regulate the use of molasses which form the largest and most important base for illicit distillation and necessary rules have been issued to regulate it by a system of licences with a view to preventing its misuse.

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(3) Rewards have been offered to villages in the shape of reading rooms and radio sets for outstanding work in detecting illicit distillation.

(4) Village Officers have been instructed to play a more active role in the prevention of prohibition offences. Instructions have been issued to the subordinate police officers to encourage the local public to send reports on illicit distillation and assure such persons that their reports will be treated with utmost confidence.

(5) Instructions have also been issued to the superior Police officers to carry out frequent surprise inspections and to stir the police staff to greater activity for effective enforcement by conducting frequent raids and detecting cases.

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